

\*Nicholas Civella, \*Anthony Thomas Civella, \*Frank Tonsa; W. D. Mo.; Boss of the Kansas City Syndicate.

\*Joseph Colombo, Sr., \*Thomas Amato; R. D. N.Y.; Boss of the Brooklyn Syndicate; Colombo has been incapacitated by an assassin's bullet.

\*Albert Di Stephano, S.D. Ohio; Later committed suicide.

\*Jack Herman, S.D. Fla.

(U.S. v. Sam Winer, et al.)

\*John James LaGorga, W.D. Pa.

(U.S. v. Irwin Charles Ager, et al.)

\*Joseph Louis Lanza, N.D. Fla.

\*John Nardi, N.D. Ohio; Nardi and Del-santer are high-ranking members of the Cleveland Syndicate.

(U.S. v. Joseph James Lanese, et al.)

\*Frank Thomas Narducci, E.D. Pa.

\*Louis Ruggirello, \*Anthony Imbrunone; E.D. Mich.

\*John Pasquale Tronolone, S.D. Fla.

(U.S. v. David Marder, et al.)

#### INDICTMENTS, 1972

\*Frank Cerone, N.D. Ill.

\*Alexander "Pope Dee" Dalessio, E.D.N.Y.  
\*Henry "Trafficante, M.D. Fla.; Boss of a large Florida syndicate.

\*Peter Valente, S.D.N.Y.

(U.S. v. Ernest Mario, et al.)

#### CONVICTIONS, 1971

\*Samuel Rizzo De \*Cavalcante, D.N.J.; Boss of the New Jersey Syndicate.

\*Charles \*Majuri, \*Joseph Ippolito, \*Anthony De Pasque, \*Alessio Barrasso, \*Nick Zarro, \*Ralph Masciola, and \*Joseph Anthony Ferrarra, D.N.J.

\*Pasquale Monzelli, E.D. Pa.

\*James Michael Pignetti, S.D.N.Y.

\*Nicholas Mattenti, S.D.N.Y.; high-ranking member of the Genovese Syndicate.

(U.S. v. William Alter, et al.)

#### CONVICTIONS, 1972

\*Nicholas Fino, W.D.N.Y.

(U.S. v. Joseph Fino, et al.)

\*Jack Anthony Lucido, Peter Cavataio, E.D. Mich.

(U.S. v. Donald Dawson, et al.)

\*Francis Santo, S.D. Fla.

(U.S. v. Al Mones, et al.)

\*Anthony Joseph Zerilli; Michael Santo Polizzi; C.D. Calif.; Zerilli and Polizzi are high-ranking members of the Detroit Syndicate.

\*Anthony Giardana, C.D. Calif.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> This list does not include persons who have been acquitted or persons whose convictions have been reversed on appeal.

<sup>2</sup> Persons named in the same indictment are listed together.

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the defendants listed were also the defendants named in the title of the indictment, e.g., the case in which Michael Astarita was prosecuted was filed as U.S. v. Astarita.

<sup>4</sup> Case involved utilization of court-ordered electronic surveillance.

<sup>5</sup> Case involved violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955.

<sup>6</sup> Case involved both the utilization of court-ordered electronic surveillance and a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955.

#### TABLE II.—GAMBLING OPERATIONS INDICTED BY ORGANIZED CRIME AND RACKETEERING SECTION DURING FISCAL YEAR 1971

##### INDICTMENTS AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUSINESS

Total Gambling—Operations Indicted; 129; <sup>1</sup> and \$867,465,000.

Indictments Involving—Use of Court-Ordered Electronic Surveillance; 89; and \$766,871,000.

Gambling Indictments—Involving Violations of 18 U.S.C. 1955; 55; and \$440,160,000.

Gambling Indictments—Involving Both the Use of Court-Ordered Electronic Surveil-

lance and Violations of 18 U.S.C. 1955; 45; and \$420,565,000.

#### FOOTNOTE

<sup>1</sup> This total includes only the indictments of gambling operations doing a significant annual business; the total comprises 76% of the 169 indictments returned by the Section during fiscal year 1971.

#### TABLE III.—CONVICTIONS OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN MAJOR GAMBLING RINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

##### UNITED STATES VERSUS—

Case, number of defendants convicted, and size of operation

William Alter, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1971); 6; handled over \$50 million annually.

<sup>2</sup> David Marder, et al., S.D. Fla. (1971); 2; handled \$150 thousand a week.

Sol Tilklin, et al., N.D. Ohio (1971); 2; records showed \$200,000 business in a five-day period.

Raul Jimenez, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1971); 7; handled \$5 million a year.

<sup>3</sup> Joseph Colombo, et al., E.D.N.Y. (1971); 14; annual gross of \$10 million.

<sup>4</sup> Peter Tenore, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1972); 5; handled \$10 thousand a day.

<sup>5</sup> Vincent Cafaro, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1972); 4; handled \$95 thousand a week.

<sup>6</sup> Vincent Peter Pisanaro, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1972); 6; handled \$2.9 million annually.

<sup>7</sup> Earl Benton, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1972); 7; handled \$5 thousand a day.

<sup>8</sup> Norman Simon, et al., C.D. Calif. (1972); 6; grossed \$10 thousand a day.

<sup>9</sup> Richard Becker, et al., S.D.N.Y. (1972); 7; grossed approximately \$125 thousand a day.

<sup>10</sup> Ronald Sacco, et al., N.D. Calif. (1972); 18; annual gross of over \$15 million.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Court-ordered electronic surveillance used in investigating the case.

<sup>2</sup> Case involved violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955.

<sup>3</sup> Prosecution of case involved the utilization of court-ordered electronic surveillance and a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955.

#### THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS, AND THE PENTAGON PAPERS

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, long after the Indochina war has ended we shall have to live with its consequences. These include, most obviously, the human costs in dead and maimed and the economic costs in veterans' benefits and interest on the national debt.

Less obvious, but no less real, are the profound shifts in public mood and temper in relation to our National Government, epitomized, perhaps, by the alienation of so many of our young people. Less obvious still, but no less consequential, is the altered relationship of Government and the news media—epitomized, though no means comprehended, by the upheaval over publication of the Pentagon papers.

Earlier this year, the University of Chicago magazine published a remarkably insightful two-part article on this theme by Prof. George Anastaplo, of the University of Chicago and Rosary College. Dr. Anastaplo has the rare gift, among commentators on public affairs, of being able to see beyond the immediate event, of being able to place the tempest of the present into the context of past and future.

I ask unanimous consent that his article, "Preliminary Reflections on the Pentagon Papers," be printed in the Rec-

ORD. I urge all readers of the RECORD to give it their thoughtful attention.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PRELIMINARY REFLECTIONS ON THE PENTAGON PAPERS

(By George Anastaplo)

O, it is excellent

To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous

To use it like a giant.—

—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*

I gave to the wife of a friend a few years ago, on the occasion of her naturalization, a bronze plaque depicting the stratagem employed by Odysseus to rescue his men from the cave of the blinded but still deadly Cyclops: it shows, of course, a man lashed to the underside of a ram. I explained that my gift illustrated a fundamental principle of constitutionalism which Americans should take to heart, a principle which helps decent citizens avoid despair and curb desperation. The principle is that "there's always a way out"; that is, there are legitimate means provided within our constitutional system for dealing with each of the dangers we are likely to face and with the various inequities we should attempt to remedy.

Among the lessons needed to make and keep citizens and their country decent is one taught by still another "Odysseus." Thus, General Ulysses S. Grant instructs us in the second chapter of his *Memoirs*:

... Ostensibly (our regiments) were intended to prevent filibustering into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico in case she appeared to contemplate war. Generally the officers of the army were indifferent whether the annexation was consummated or not; but not so all of them. For myself, I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war, which resulted, as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies, in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory.

Texas was originally a state belonging to the republic of Mexico. . . . (Its) occupation, separation and annexation were, from the inception of the movement to its final consummation, a conspiracy to acquire territory out of which slave states might be formed for the American Union.

... It is to the credit of the American nation, however, that after conquering Mexico, and while practically holding the country in our possession, so that we could have retained the whole of it, or made any terms we chose, we paid a round sum for the additional territory taken; more than it was worth, or was likely to be, to Mexico. To us it was an empire and of incalculable value; but it might have been obtained by other means. The Southern rebellion was largely the outgrowth of the Mexican war. Nations, like individuals, are punished for their transgressions. We got our punishment in the most sanguinary and expensive war of modern times.

#### ARCHIVES AND EDITORS

The publication of excerpts from the "Pentagon Papers" archives began in the *New York Times* on June 13, 1971, continued for 2 more installments before being enjoined in the federal courts until June 30, at which time it resumed again for 7 more installments. In the meantime, publication started in the *Washington Post*, the *Boston Globe*, and the *St. Louis Dispatch*, all of which evidently drew extensively on copies of the Top Secret archives (of some 2½ million words) originally made available to the *Times* and all of which were similarly enjoined as they appeared in print with the story. The Su-